

COMMUNICATION.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—NO. II.

As the Democratic party have urged upon the consideration of the people the position, that the Whig party are the advocates of a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, because they have supported the adoption of the protective policy, and therefore the principles of the Federal party, I will devote this number to the development of the principles which have heretofore received the countenance and support of Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson.

In 1816, to demonstrate the national importance that would result from a complete protection to manufactures, Mr. Calhoun endeavored to establish the position, that the wealth of a nation could not exist without an extensive system of manufactures.

In a controversy with the United States Telegraph in 1833, Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, thus speaks of Mr. Calhoun's support of a general system of internal improvements and the protective system as the permanent policy of the Government:

"We retort upon the Telegraph the falsehood which it has charged upon us. Its editor knows, as well as we do, that John C. Calhoun was an advocate of the tariff system in 1816—that he went out of the war an ultra-stickler for the powers of the Federal Government—that he supported the bank—a general system of internal improvements—and the protective system as the permanent policy of the Government. The loyal Telegraph knows, and his political master knows, that spite of his late equivocating speech, he was the advocate of the bill of 1816—that there is not one word about raising revenue in the speech of 1816; and that he insisted that manufactures should be established beyond the reach of contingency; and that he strenuously supported the odious and oppressive system of minimums.

"We know further, and we have no doubt this miserable sycophant of Mr. Calhoun knows the same, that as far down as 1824, he was in favor of building up manufactures by the scaffolding of the Federal Government. Finding, however, that his ultra doctrines were becoming odious to the south, and that his ambition never could be gratified by this course, he was compelled to yield to the force of southern sentiments—cooled towards his Federal doctrines—gradually came over to the cause of State rights; but, like all new proselytes, hurried to excess, and plunged into the other extreme of nullification! And now his powerful mind is devoted to the task of denying his old opinions, and of supporting his new ones—never right, but always in extremes. A politician from 1815 to 1833, utterly unsafe and never to be trusted."

What do the Democracy of the south think of this exposition of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines? What do Mr. Calhoun's friends of the State rights party think of it? For our own part we have been somewhat surprised at Mr. Ritchie's course—we have been somewhat surprised at his preferring, particularly at this time, Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Calhoun.

From the foregoing extract from the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, it will be perceived that Mr. Calhoun advocated the tariff bill of 1816, upon the ground of extending protection to the manufacturers which had sprung into existence during the embargo.

The opinions of Gen. Jackson, if any should have weight with the Democracy, certainly must have—at least, to the Whigs they will afford some comfort, when they see Henry Clay denounced by the Democratic press, on account of his former advocacy of a protective tariff. We will, therefore, embrace this occasion to prove to our readers that the great chief of Democracy is subject to all the denunciations heaped upon the Whig candidate for the Presidency; and yet, were Gen. Jackson now the candidate for the station which he so recently filled, who is there that can, for a moment, believe that his tariff opinions would be urged by the Democrats as objections to him? This would prove their sincerity, were proof wanting on our part. But it is not. The Democrats supported and voted for Jackson when they knew that he voted for the tariff bill of 1824, with all its protection. They knew that he voted that year to tax bolt and bar iron nine cents per hundred—they knew that he voted to tax cheap cotton cloths one hundred per cent.—they knew that he voted to tax cotton bagging, an article of necessity at that time, and which the south alone consumed, four cents and a half per yard—they knew that he voted to put a heavy duty on wheat and flour—and on many other articles they knew that he voted to give them protection. (1) And with all this they voted for him! With all this, he is now at the head of their party, and Henry Clay, who did no more, is abused and vilified! What consistency is there in such a course?

But Gen. Jackson not only voted as we have stated. He urged upon the nation the policy of protection. We have the proof at hand, and we now present it to the reader. It will be found in the following extracts. The first is from his letter to Dr. Colman of North Carolina, written in 1824—here it is:

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National independence and National defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our National defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe; and that we may have within our own country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential in war."

The second is from a letter written by him in February, 1823, to Gov. Cary of Indiana:

"With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions at present are precisely what they were in 1823—24, when they were communicated by letter to Dr. Colman of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvements. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment on this subject, were as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein;

(1) In my next number, I will present the yeas and nays on the tariff bill of 1824. This bill received the support of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

and I beg the favor of your Excellency to consider it a part of this communication.—The occasion out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconception, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects to which you refer—particularly in those States which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own.—To preserve our invaluable Constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of National defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of "AMERICAN," and of every prudent Administration of our Government."

The third is from his annual message to Congress in 1820:

"The general rule applied in graduating the duties upon the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in a fair competition with those of other countries, and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss."

The fourth is from his message in 1830:

"The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; the indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

"In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

And the fifth is from him in 1832:

"In effecting this adjustment, it is due, in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branch of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interests is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with those objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital interested in establishments of domestic industry will permit."

Now, is not the above enough to satisfy any man that the Locofoco party are only trying to practice upon the credulity of the people, with the view of placing themselves in power.

HAMPDEN.

BANK NOTE AND LOTTERY OFFICE.
NEW OFFICE JUST OPENED, where Lottery Tickets are sold, and Bank Notes are discounted at the lowest rates.

A HANDSOME SCHEME DRAWS ON SATURDAY:
\$30,000 Try the New Office, for luck it can't be \$10,000 beat.

Bank Notes and Gold bought and sold at the lowest rates of discount.
Citizens of Washington would do well to try the New Office.

A Counterfeit Detector edited and for sale by
THOMAS MANLY,
On Pennsylvania Avenue, near sixth street, six doors below Gadsby's Hotel.
apr 2—

FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOTHING.
IN ADDITION to my former stock, I am now adding many very new and desirable goods in my line, of the most modern style and finish, any of which I shall be pleased to furnish to my usual customers, as well as the public at large, at such prices (made in my usual style) as will compare advantageously with any sold in this city. My stock in part consists of—

Super and medium English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, generally assorted; the fancy styles in the lot are of the most modern patterns.
Drillings, Coatings, Umbrellas, Scarfs, Cravats, Hose, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.
With a large lot of gentlemen's under garments of all kinds.

Also, Dressing Robes, of various patterns.
With many other articles in my way, which I shall be happy to exhibit to all desiring articles of the kind.
The quality of all goods warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. DANIEL,
Merchant Tailor,
ap2-1m A few doors west of Brown's Hotel.

LANE & TUCKER,
MERCHANT TAILORS.—We have this day, direct from New York, a select and fashionable lot of Spring and Summer Goods, to which we most respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received our Paris Fashions, and we are now fully prepared to serve all who may favor us with their patronage to the best of our ability.
ap 2-1m

DUVALL & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS, next door to Polk's boarding house, have just received new Spring and Summer Goods, among which are—
Rich French and English Silks and Marseilles Vestings
New style French Cassimeres
A new article of French Cashmere Cloth for coats, very beautiful.

Together with their usual supply of other Cloths, Cassimeres, Gambroons, Drillings, &c.

Our customers of the present Congress and the citizens generally are invited to call, as we feel confident we are prepared to give a good article at as moderate price as can be obtained here or elsewhere.
ap 2-1w
DUVALL & BROTHER.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1844

Van Buren's opinion of the present Tariff.
The letter published by the Richmond Enquirer places this opinion on record, without equivocation, and it is well to keep it in mind:

"ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.
"My Dear Sir:—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public."

In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely,
your friend and obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN."

MR. WOODBURY ON THE TARIFF.

The attention of the *Spectator* of Friday, and the *Globe* of Saturday last, has been attracted to an article in the *Standard* of last week, containing extracts from a speech of Mr. Woodbury on the Tariff, and upon which we commented, as we then thought, and still think, they merited. The following are the extracts alluded to by the *Globe* and *Spectator*:

"The reliance of all men should be on their own energies, and skill, and local advantages, looking, as Sir Robert Peel at last sensibly advises the *Tamworth* farmers to do, after experiencing the evils of a different course, MORE TO THEIR MANURES AND LESS TO GOVERNMENT."

"By which means (protective duties) the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer, by great prices, while the higher wages they receive, MAKES THEM NEITHER HAPPIER NOR RICHER, SINCE THEY ONLY DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS."

Will the *Globe* or the *Spectator* deny that Mr. Woodbury used the above to sustain the position and argument he assumed before the Senate? If he did not use them, how came they in his printed speech? and if he did use them, for what purpose was it, if not to sustain his course of argument before the Senate? We contend that he not only used them both, but that the first is his own language, and that he fully and unequivocally adopted the latter. We were aware that the language was used by Dr. Franklin, but it was in reference to the workmen of England and France; Mr. W. changed the ground and used it in reference to the workmen of the United States and England—a vast difference—and for the proof of which we refer those interested to the speech, printed at the *Globe* office; and as that edition has suddenly disappeared, we state that a copy may be seen at our office, where we have carefully placed it away for preservation, under the belief that its authenticity will be denied before this campaign is over, as was the speech of "Low-wages Buchanan" during the previous one.—

The *Globe* heads its article "Davisiana," and says that this is but following the lead of "honest John Davis" in misrepresenting the speech of Mr. Buchanan. We think that matter was fully settled at the time, and the repudiated paragraph firmly fixed where it belonged, on Mr. Buchanan. Were it necessary, there is sufficient new testimony within our reach to prove still more conclusively its use by him. The *Globe* says "that a friend handed him the paper," "that he does not exchange with us." We would ask if, after the "petty meanness" which they exhibited in striking the *Standard* from their exchange list, they have not been in the daily habit of borrowing our paper? If such be the fact, and we have reason to believe it, in what position are they placed? In that most odious and contemptible to all newspaper publishers—a newspaper borrower! They sneer at the size of our *Standard*, but, small as it is, an hundred times has it been flaunted in their faces, and its spirit and willingness shown to encounter "a respectable (?) sixpenny," if the *Globe* can be called respectable.

They should recollect, too, "that the best materials are put up in the smallest packages," and though there may not be much of us, they will find it, upon trial, "right good stuff." We regret as much as they the disadvantage we labor under in this respect, for were our space doubled, we would still be crowded for room to specify the daily misrepresentations and slanders of the *Globe*. In making the extracts, we think we have exposed the *test* of Mr. Woodbury's speech; and the remarks of Mr. Simmons in the Senate satisfactorily exploded the *figures*—for, after listening to its delivery, we were satisfied that "figures do," sometimes, "lie."

The Boston Evening Journal, a moderate Whig paper, has some judicious remarks addressed to the Whigs throughout the Union, upon their position, and the proper course to be pursued by them, to an extract or two from which, we desire to call attention. The editor very justly remarks, that, "in the present state of the political parties of this country, neither can safely neglect all reasonable and fair means to conciliate and attach that portion of the old Republican party who wish merely a good government."

In this we agree with the editor. It is well known that many who have heretofore adhered to the party which has now become the Van Buren party, have done so out of mere attachment to the name which that party has succeeded in appropriating to itself; they have condemned its measures, and have lost confidence in its leaders. They have long seen that, although it retained the name of "the Democratic party," it had lost sight of every principle which formerly constituted the creed of the Democratic party, and adopted others as diametrically opposed to those principles as they are injurious to the prosperity of the country. They have seen, also, their old companions and leaders, one after another, abandoning the party which had nothing democratic but its name, and joining those who were carrying out the true principles of republicanism, and they feel that they are left in strange company. These men should be conciliated, treated kindly, tendered the right hand of fellowship. They may have been blameable for adhering so long to a party which has done so much injury to the country; but, if they have, let us charitably remember that party ties are too strong to be easily severed; and that pride of consistency is often the cause of keeping men in what they know to be an erroneous course. These feelings, which are the offspring of every human heart, are to be overcome by kindness and conciliatory treatment; not by censure and rough usage. How often does a pleasant word make a friend of one whom a harsh expression would have converted into a bitter foe. Let politicians remember this, and act accordingly; above all, we desire the Whigs in every section of the country to remember and act upon it; it is but the old adage, that "a pint of molasses," &c.

The editor of the Journal says, and says truly:

"If there be any step to be taken, which shall excite the lukewarm, rouse the indifferent, and give greater vigor and strength to those whose inclinations can be made active, the time is near when that action is of pressing necessity. The radicals, generally, have been as superior to the Whigs, in party tactics, as the Whigs have been superior to them in patriotic impulse."

Are not the Whigs supine from over confidence in their cause and strength? We fear it. They have a wary and ever-vigilant and active enemy to contend against, who scruple at no means whatever to accomplish their purposes. If falsehood will answer their purpose better than the truth, falsehood is resorted to. If forgery be deemed necessary to deceive the people, forgery is resorted to. If slander of the deepest and most malignant dye be considered necessary, the *Globe* and its satellites are ever ready to furnish any amount, and of any kind, at a moment's notice. If the vilest abuse and misrepresentation of the men and measures of the Whigs be looked upon as likely to mislead the public, every party vehicle, from the *Globe* to the penny, teems with it as sewers teem with filth and stench. Let not the Whigs be lulled into false and fatal security. Let them every where be up and doing. Let each one not only rouse up and put in action his own energies, but let him see that others are awake. Let no pains be spared to inform those who have but few opportunities of acquiring information. Let the principles and the measures of the party be fully explained, and to this explanation let kind and conciliatory words be added. Let it be remembered that men are more easily gained by winning their hearts than their heads; and that, to secure them permanently, both must be addressed in the right way. It is not sufficient that Whigs meet and talk with each other in their clubs, and sing patriotic and soul-cheering songs; they must go out into the highways and by the road side, and invite the timid, urge the tardy, and persuade the reluctant to come in and join them—not as strangers, but as brothers.

We learn from the Columbus (Ohio) Journal that the Hon. Heman A. Moore, member of Congress from that district, is lying very ill at Brownsville.

A trial was made on Monday last to elect members of Congress in the fourth and fifth Congressional districts of Maine.

We learn from Washington that one of the tables showing the *ad valorem* duty on certain articles taxed specifically or by minimums under the present Tariff, appended to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, was extracted bodily from the table published in the *Journal of Commerce and Evening Post*. A gentleman who applied to Mr. McKay to know how he made the calculations, as he had been unable to figure it out as it was done in the table, was informed by Mr. McKay, who, it would seem, knows little about facts and figures, that he had come by his table in the matter stated. We should like very much to know whether this is the case. If so, we think it would be a great saving of expense to abolish the House of Representatives altogether, and commit the Tariff to the keeping of the British importers, who could fix up a batch of duties to suit themselves, and pass them over to the Executive for his signature. This would be economical, if neither safe nor profitable.—N. Y. Tribune.

LATER FROM HAVANA.
By the arrival yesterday of the schr. John A. Parker, Capt. Brightman, in 7 days from Havana, (says the Savannah Republican of the 20th ult.) we are in receipt of a file of the *Diario de Avisos*, up to the 18th instant. Capt. B. informs us that H. B. M. ship of the line *Trinity*, touched in at Havana on the 15th inst. She was not permitted to enter the harbor, however, in consequence of having sickness on board. Seven of her crew had died the morning previous to her arrival with the small pox and yellow fever. After getting supplies she proceeded to Bermuda.—We are indebted to a correspondent for the following item of intelligence:

HAVANA, March 18, 1844.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican:
Gentlemen: The U. S. frigate *Potomac* arrived here yesterday from Santa Cruz, all well. Officers and crew consisting of 457. The following is a list of her officers: Com. Connor, Capt. Newell, (of your city,) Lieuts. Lee, Palmer, Wurtz, Holcomb, Jenkins; Biddle, acting master; Midshipmen, Kinloch, Parker, Westcott, Drake, Shufeldt, Bohrer, Wheelock, Hunter, Mitchell, Cushman, Cardozo, acting master's mate; Stewart and McLeod, clerk. Marines, McComber, Capt.; Brady, Lieut.; Drs., Green and Wheelwright; Chaplain, Stockbridge; Lieut. Griffin, in bad health, passenger.
Yours respectfully,

THE IRISH QUESTION.—In the debate in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell declared that O'Connell "had not had a fair trial," and, moreover, that the Government of Ireland "was a Government of force, not of opinion." Mr. Ward also said, that "an English Jury could not be found who would convict on such evidence." Mr. Macaulay said, "that he could not on his conscience, say that O'Connell had received fair play." Sir Thomas Wilde declared that "he had not received a fair trial," &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.—Missouri is exceedingly rich in all kinds of Minerals. A valuable mine of Cobalt (black Oxide) has been discovered in Mene La Motte, Madison county, said to be worth several dollars a pound. A small vein of Cobalt was once marked in Connecticut, and with that exception, this is the only vein discovered in America. Cobalt is used in coloring Porcelain. A valuable vein of *Cannel Coal* has also been discovered at St. Genevieve, on the route to the New Mountain. Eminent Geologists have denied the existence of this Coal in Missouri.

CHEROKEE CHIEFS.—Messrs. John Ross, E. Hicks, D. Vann, Wm. P. Ross, and J. Binge, Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, arrived at Pittsburg on the 28th ult., on their way to this city.—Mr. Wm. P. Ross is the editor of the National Cherokee Gazette.

DEATH IN A STREET FIGHT.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of a late date states that a man named Bradford was killed at Richmond, La., in a street fight by John T. Mason on Thursday, the 13th instant. The circumstances attending this melancholy affair are related by the Sentinel as follows:

Mr. Bradford had challenged Mr. Mason to fight a duel, which was refused on account of the advanced age of the challenger. Some time after Bradford came into a billiard room, while M. was engaged in a game, and reading the challenge aloud, denounced Mason as a coward, &c. He then left the room. Mason proceeded to his residence, armed himself with a double barreled shot gun, and came out into the street, where he met with Bradford, and after a few words had passed between them, the latter attempted to draw a pistol, when the former fired both barrels of his gun, charged with buckshot, and mortally wounded his antagonist. After receiving the wound, and while lying on the ground, Bradford fired his pistol, and wounded Mason, the ball passing through his right arm and bruising his side. Bradford lived but a few minutes after being shot.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.—Captain Hewett, of the packet ship *Ulica*, which arrived at New York on Friday evening from Havre, brings out a chronometer for Captain Peabody, and a circle and sextant for each of his officers, being a present from an insurance company in Paris, and one in Havre, for saving \$50,000 from ship Constitution of Portland, foundered at sea.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER GALLATIN ASHORE.—The cutter Gallatin, in the survey of the Delaware, went ashore on Friday last, on the flats two miles this side of Burlington, N. J., and on Saturday morning was lying on her beam ends, high and dry. She was unable to get off at high water on Friday night.—Phil. Chron.

THE SECRET DISCOVERED.—On Saturday the steam frigate Princeton, moored off the navy yard, had her propeller raised to the surface of the water, by sinking her several feet by the lead, when it was found that one hundred and fifty fathoms of a hawser were closely wrapped around it, besides a small line, the combined bulk of which was equal to the rotundity of a common sugar hoghead. These ropes were cut loose with an axe into pieces of about six feet in length. No wonder the gallant ship was impeded in her course from twelve to six nots per hour.
Phila. American.

DEATH OF WILLIS GAYLORD.—The death of this gentleman, for many years one of the editors of the *Genesee Farmer*, and since the death of Judge Buel senior editor of the *Cultivator*, occurred on the 27th instant at his residence, Lime-rock Farm, in Onondaga county.
N. Y. Jour. Com.

INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—Capt. Doane, who arrived here from Jacmel, Island of St. Domingo, on Saturday, reports the rising of the black population against their mulatto governors. The Government troops had been ordered out, but no fighting had occurred up to the 11th ultimo.—N. Y. Sun.

BLESS THEIR SWEET SOULS.—The young ladies of Avon, bless their sweet souls, have joined the Whig choir, and sing as merrily as larks at the Clay Club meetings. We shall hang up our hat some where in that glorious Whig town after election. Give us the Avon girls yet.
Hartford Journal.